14.4

HR WILL BEND EFERTHING TO BAYE THE DYNASTY.

Fast Growing Strangth of the Republican Movement - Martinez Campos Would Bo Gind to Assume a Temporary Dictatorship-Cammen's First Likely to Take Beruge to s Soutral Port and Stay There - Marquis Visconti-Venesta Says None of the Powers Will Venture to Interfere at Manila.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

London, July 2.—The Spanish Government bas decided to await the fall of Santiago before adopting a definite policy with regard to the war and the internal crisis. The only point settled respecting the Sagasta Minister is that it will make the support of the present dynasty the aupreme object of its action. Everything will be bent to this end. Sagasta will resign, will sue peace, will prosecute the war, according to Whichever course seems best designed to defeat the plots and counterplots against the throne. The Conservative leaders are inclined to co operate in this policy. They, too, if they take office alone or in a so-called national Cabinet, vill use all their energy to defeat the Carlist and Republican conspirators.

It can no longer be denied that the dynasty is in serious danger even from the point of view public opinion. Disloyalty has been carefully fostered by insidious means in the past few and the opposition to the Austrian Regent and even to the young King is now outken, especially in northern Spain, where the Carlists have the strongest following. The personal character of Don Carlos serves some extent to limit his influence, and it has en openly suggested recently that he might be induced to resign his claims in favor of his

But the Republican following has made the greatest strides in popularity in the past week or two. It has taken the form of a federation which is extremely popular, especially in Catalonia. It would be by no means surprising if the revolutionary s, irit in Spain should lead the country to territorial isintegration. Spain, although not large, is the least homogeneous nation in Europe. Inter-communication is most limited and primitive, The differences in the local dialects are almost equivalent to differences of language. There are only two decent trains a week between two principal cities, Madrid and Barcelons. Political interests are also locally divided, so that the demand for local self-government, if not full independence, in several provinces appeals strongly to the masses.

Rarcelons, as the recent petitions sent to the Government demonstrate, is unanimous for peace. The latest and most significant development is the speech made yesterday by Señor Robledo the brilliant free-lance leader in the Cortes. He indicates that he is likely to cast in his lot with the Federationists. The Govern-ment fears this movement most of all and is prepared to use the severest military measure against it. The result of such a collision it is still impossible to estimate, for nobody know what attitude the army will take. Gen. Martines Campos is unpopular, but it is known that he is willing and even desirous to assume

military dictatorship.

To-day's impression in Madrid, according to rious advices, seems to be that Sagasta will initiate negotiations for peace as soon as the news of the fall of Santiago is received. Then, if there is a popular disturbance, as is exted, he will resign in favor of a national Cabinet or Martinez Campos and his tempo pary dictatorship. But nobody in or out of Spain knows what will be done, for uncertain Bagasta of all others is unable to estimate their rival influence and strength.

There is little doubt that the first report of the proposed despatch of Commodore Watson's squadron to bembard the Spanish coast towns had the effect to check the peace sentiment in Spain. It aroused the buildog feature of the Spanish character and produced a revival of the ante-bellum talk about three years of war, never surrender, &c., a sort of talk that had entirely disappeared nearly a month ago. The latest version of Watson's mission, namely, that he will pursue and fight Camara's squadron wherever bound, is beginning to restore common sense to the Spanish public mind. Few persons in Spain believe that Camara will ever to the Philippines, or, for that matter, re turn to Spain. The impression gains ground within and without Spain that the present idea of the Government is to prevent, if possible, the remaining Spanish ships from falling into the hands of the United States, even by the terms of peace. A curious circumstance tending to confirm this view has just come to my

Camara's squadron includes one or two converted liners which are not yet fully paid for by Spain. There are smore such ships in Spanish ports, all of which have been insured in English sfiless. A Spanish agent visited the insurance ompanies Mis week to inquire the terms of reby the insurance upon these vessels on matter that they lie in neutral ports, probably to diediterranean. My informant suggested that perhaps Spain's intention is to put all such vessels in neutral ports with a view to defeating an American demand in the peace negotiations for the delivery of the vessels by Spain to the United States.

One of to-day's reports from Madrid is that the real destination of Camara's fleet is some Arabian port where it can escape American seizure.

One salutary idea seems to have taken posse sion of Spanish politicians of all parties, name when the time does come to sue for peace by far the best plan will be to deal direct-Washington, not through any intermediary. It is wisely assumed at Madrid that not only would the best terms thus be obtained, but Spain would also avoid paying a heavy in ternational brokerage in some form.

Europe is speculating almost as freely as the United States regarding the intentions of the German Emperor at Manila. The professed confidence of Secretary Day and President Mo Kinley in the Emperor's unselfish good faith is by no means shared on this side, even by countries whose sympathies are hostile to the United States. But there is no definite theory of value regarding the ultimate object of the German naval demonstration in Manila Bay. Marquis onti-Venosta, the retiring Italian Ministe of Foreign Affairs, was asked yesterday what thought about the prospective bombardment of the Spanish forts by the American warships. He replied that he did not believe that Europe would move a step to prevent it. "Remember," he said, "that any power which should venture to interfere would thereby violate the principle of neutrality and become an aily of Spain, which would mean war with the United States. There is not a single power in Europe which would incur such risk for Spain or for any other con-sideration."

6,000 CUBANS IN PINAR DEL RIO. tion. Bins's Chief of Staff in Washington tak-

ing for Arms and Ammunition. WASHINGTON, July 2 .- Lieut.-Col. Augusto Arnao, chief of the staff of Gen. Pedro Diaz y Molina, the commander of the Cuban army in the province of Pinar del Rio, is in Washington to-day conferring with Gen. Miles and officials of the War Department concerning operations be begun about Havana. Col. Armao says that there are nearly 6,000 men under command o Gen. Dias, but they are in need of clothing arms and ammunition, their present supply being sufficient to conduct a suc cossful campaign. With there and medi cinte, Col. Arnao is certain that the Cuban army would be able to drive the Spanlards out of the famous Vuelta Bajo tobaceo country, where they are now located, and even force retreat to Havana. The remaining Spaniards are scattered throughout the prov ince and could easily be cut off from Havana According to Col. Arnao, many of the Spanish soldiers is Pinar del Rio are already deserting to the Cubans, and as soon as active operations begin, he believes that one-half of those remain-ing will do the same.

The War Department authorities will make

arrangements at once to send the necessary sup plies to Gen. Dias's army, in order that opera-tions against the Spanish forces may begin,

ARRORY TAKEN BY BOALING. Recruits for the Seventy-Bret, Locked Out

Actual hostilities between Col. August T Francis of the 171st Regiment and Capt Charles Stoddard, recruiting officer of the Seventy-first Regiment, now with the army in Cuba, began at 8 o'clock last night, when the janitor of the armory at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street locked the door and shut out

the Captain and his recruits.

Col. Francis had informed Capt. Steddard. who had been using the armory for the last two weeks in recruiting for the Seventy-first, that he could not use the armory after last night, whether or not he had finished recruiting. The Colonel asserted that the recruiting officer was purposely delaying the work. Capt. Stoddard declared that he would remain in the armory just as long as he cared to and would not recog

nize the Colonel's orders.

At 6 o'clock last night John Gormley, the anitor, turned out the lights in the big building and as soon as all the men had departed locked the big door fronting on Thirty-fourth street, after closing the heavy iron-barred outer door. An hour later some of the recruits for the Seventy-first, who had gone to restaurants near for luncheon, returned to the armory and found it closed. They tried the doors and pounded on them, but got no answer. More men came until there was a crowd of about fifty standing about. Lieut, Frederick Kopper, wh was formerly Colonel of the Seventy-first, and who has again joined that regiment and is assisting Capt, Stoddard, came along and took

in the situation. "Can't get in, ch ? Well, we'll see about it,"

He called Harry Martin, formerly a Texas ranger, one of the recruits who arrived from Texas two weeks ago, and pointed to a window bout eight feet from the top of the stone steps. "I want you to climb in there, get the keys

and unlock the doors," the Lieutenant said. Some of the men got in front of the window and Martin climbed over them into the armory He hunted about inside, but could not find the keys. Securing a piece of wire he tried to spring the lock, but failed. Other recruits made use of the human ladder to climb in through the window.

When the trouble first began Superintendent A. J. Patterson hastened to the home of Col. Francis in West Eighty-third street to ask him if he should unlock the doors for Capt, Stoddard and Lieut. Kopper and their recruits. Janitor Gormley became alarmed when he

heard the men hammering at the doors. He expected that they would break the locks and carry the place by storm. He slipped out by a side door and ran to the East Thirty-fifth street police station and asked for assistance in hold ing the armory. Roundsman Smith and four policeman were sent to protect the property. As they arrived men were climbing in at the window. The policemen seized one recruit by the legs as he was passing through the window and pulled him back. The police men were about to use their night sticks on the crowd that surrounded them when Lieut, Kopper ordered them to stand back.

"Touch these men at your peril. They are United States soldiers," the Lieutenant shouted. The policemen paused and the Lieutenant, dimbing onto the shoulders of a recruit, got through the window. He knew where a duplicate set of keys was kept, and, securing them, he unlocked the doors and let his men in. Roundsman Smith entered and ordered the men out, saying that they were intruders and were neighborhood and causing a crowd to collect. The Lieutenant said he had possession and was going to keep it. He was a United States sollier on duty for the Government, and no one had a right to interfere with him. "By whose authority do you hold possession

asked Smith. "By that of the Adjutant-General of the State

and of the Governor," was the answer.

The roundsman left the four policemen on duty in front of the armory and returned to the station house. Lieut. Kopper ordered four of his men to guard the door. One of these guards was the Texan, Martin. He carried a viciouslooking dirk in his belt.

This guard stopped everybody "to tried to enter the armory, et a real about the neighborhood that a riot was in progress, and that the rioters had captured the armory and were coting it. This report drew a crowd to the building, and the police were kept busy getting

them to move on. Capt. Stoddard soon after arrived and reumed possession of the room he had used for recruiting purposes. Superintendent Patterson finally returned from his visit to Col. Francis and reported that the Colonel had instructed him to permit Capt. Stoddard and Lieut. Kopper to enter the armory to go over their papers last night and to-day, but not to allow any recruits or candidates for enlistment to enter. About a hundred recruits were in the armory, and they laughed at him when he informed them that they would have to get out. They made preparations to spend the night in the armory as comfortably as pos sible, and stretched out, some on the floor, some on boxes of ammunition, and some on the tables. A bicycle belonging to a member of the 171st was found and the recruits amused them selves by taking turns in learning to ride.

At 9 o'clock the officer who has charge of th guad of fifty of the men quartered in the Mills Hotel called off their names. No one responded They explained that they were going to stay in the armory as long as Capt. Stoddard wanted to have them, and see that the armory was ken open. They were ready to use force, they said,

mystery when he was asked about the storming of the armory. He said he had no explanation o make other than that he had been sent to this city by the United States authorities to re cruit 307 men, and he was going to do it, and de it in that armory. He said he had received full authority from Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast and Gov Black to make use of the armory.

SURGEONS MUSTERED IN.

Drs. Spencer and Graves Join the 201st Regi

ment-Progress of Becruiting. Dr. W. A. Spencer and Dr. Leonard Graves were mustered into the United States volunteer service as surgeons of the 201st Regiment las

night. Recruiting for the 201st will begin next Tues day evening at the armory of the Twelfth Regi nent, Sixty-second street and Columbus ave nue. The men enlisted will be held temporarily at the armory and sent to Camp Black by ba tallons. Quartermaster Francis T. Underhil has received enough cots to provide the recruit

with alcoping accommodations in the drill shed Eight new men for the Twenty-second Regi ment were sent to Fort Schuyler yesterday The recruiting station for the Twenty-seco will be closed to morrow and on the Fourth Lieut.-Col. Thurston will resume the work enlisting men carly Tuesday morning and ex

pects to finish by Wednesday. Capt. Charies H. Stoddard, Company E. Sev enty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, which received its baptism of fire at Santiago on Fri day, has received 290 recruits for the regiment It needs 305. Capt. Stoddard will take the re cruits already enlisted to Camp Black on Mon day and they will be kept there, drilling ever day, until the rest of the recruits are secured Capt. Steddard expects to start for the front the last of this week, unless, on account ; losses sustained by his regiment in battle, he is ordered to secure more recruits.

GEN. AUGUSTIN'S HABD TIME. He Says Monet with 1,000 Troops Is Trying Mard to Ro ch Sim

Special Cable Despatch to THE SEC. Mannin, July 2 .- An official dispatch from Manila un ler the date of June 26 says that the situation there is unchanged. Captain-General Augustin says:

"Gen. Monet has fought his way through and arrived with 1,000 men at Macabebe, where he If the onemy assaults Manila I have ordere ; him to force his way to my assist ance, though I believe that would be difficult."

CHICAGO'S NEWS CUT OFF.

A GREAT AMERICAN CITT PRACTI-CALLY OUT OF THE WORLD,

No Bruspapers Printed There Testerday and None Will the Printed To-Day-Its Po-War Situation - Makeshifts of the Bay

CHICAGO, July 2 .- Not a daily newspaper was printed or sold in this city to-day. Nothing that may occur in the future can really surprise Chicagouns. Had the average citizen been in formed last night that there would be no daily newspaper in Chicago to-day he would no more have believed it than that Gabriel's trumps was to sound.

To the dweller in a city like New York of Chicago the morning paper is as much a mat-ter of course as the sunrise. Consequently when the citizen looked for his paper this morn ing and did not find it he was angry at the cas rier, the circulator, and the publisher. Later when he went downtown to business and found that no paper was to be had for love or money he was dumfounded and dased.

The silence of the accustomed voices on the

street corners, crying the latest war newsjo the latest local, national or foreign piece of news seemed to him like the menace of a catas trophe. Perhaps never since the first daily newspaper has a city with nearly two million inhabitants been without a daily paper, and to think that the people of Chicago should be the ones to be defirived of this boon, and should be made victims of a news famine-and that, too during the progress of the greatest battle thus far of the war with Spain-was too much for the verage citisen.

Odd specimens of enterprising imprompts journalism sprang up in the night, the idea being to satisfy the news-hunger of the public, and to reap a harvest of nickels at the same time. Notable among the sheets was one called the Whaleback Rulletin issued by a local transportation company. Its single sheet—two pages—was mostly headline, with about 150 words of alleged was news, preceded by the statement: "Only paper issued to-day, Stereotypers or

strike on all the other papers." Another was called the Chicago War Extra Neither sheet had any local news, and the little telegraphic matter on war news was untrust worthy. A few copies of morning papers from Joliet, Ill., and evening papers from Mil waukee, Wis., were received, but they were far from filling the void caused by the non-appear ance of the usual newspapers.

The Stock Vands Sun and the Droners' Jour nal issued extras and furnished the best war news of the day. A carload of papers from Cincinnati and St. Louis arrived about noon and were eagerly purchased by Chicagoans.

During the early hours of the day the Chicago Telephone Company had a large number of inquiries about the battle at Santiago, but the rush of other business soon cut short the demand for news. Few bullstins were issued during the forenoon, and in the afternoon none at all. The questioners soon gave up their inquiries, and the regular business was not in terfered with. Inquiries kept coming in, but regular work of the operators.

There will be no Sunday papers. A meetin of the publishers was held at 11 o'clock this morning to arrange a plan of campaign and to provide for the resuming of publication at the earliest moment, and it was announced that no paper could be pur chased te-morrow morning. The publisher are acting together, and will continue to do so Already they have received a large number o applications from stereotypers in other cities only something like 200 employees are directly involved, the suspension will not be long. An immediate influx of stereotypers from other cities is expected, and in some measure ha

The intense interest in the battle of Santiage renders the situation peculiar, and this fact was undoubtedly seized upon by the operatives. There is no little public feeling arouse against the operatives because of this phase of the case. The stereotypers have been averaging from \$19.50 to \$22 a week on six-day evening papers and from \$24 to \$27 on seven-day morning papers. It is anticipated that the influx of stereotypers from all parts of the country will be large.

LOSSES IN OUR GREAT BATTLES. The Percentages Vantly Higher Than in Pri day's Fighting at Santingo.

As compared with the loss inflicted on the United States forces by the Confederates in the great battles of the civil war the loss at Santieration that our forces in the Cuban battle were assaulting a fortified position of the enemy. In all, counting 5,000 Cubans engaged, there were approximately 24,000 troops opposed to the Spaniards. If there have been as many as 800 casualties from wounds, heat prostrations and capture that would be 319 per cent.

A study of some of the great battles of the civil war will serve to show how much greater the losses were there. Here is a list of some of the principal actions:

At Gettysburg, fought July 1-3, 1863, there were 3,070 killed, 14,497 wounded, 5,434 miss ing, a total loss of 23,001. The entire Union forces in the battle are estimated at about 80,000, giving the percentage of loss as about 30 At Spottsylvania, fought May 8-18, 1864 there were 2,725 killed, 13,416 wounded, 2,258 missing, total loss of 18,399. The total Union forces were 130,000, giving a percentage of 14. At the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864, there were 2,246 killed, 12,037 wounded, 3,383 missing, a total of 17,666. There were 120,000 in the bat-

tle; percentage of loss, 15, At Antietam, fought Sept. 17, 1862, there were 2,108 killed, 9,549 wounded, 753 missing, a to tal of 12,410. There were 85,000 engaged; per centage of loss, 15,

At Chancellorsville, fought May 1-3, 1863. there were 1,606 killed, 9,762 wounded, 5,919 missing, a total of 17,287. There were 78,000 in battle; percentage of loss, 22.

At Chickamauga, fought Sept. 19-20, 1863, there were 1,656 killed, 9,749 wounded, 4,774 missing, a total of 16,179. The force engaged was 65,000; percentage of loss 25. At Cold Harbor, fought June 1-4, 1864, there

were 1,844 killed, 9,077 wounded, 1,816 missing. total of 12,737. In battle there were 38,000; percentage of loss, 33. At Fredericksburg, fought Dec. 11-14, 1862, there were 1.284 killed, 9.600 wounded, 1.769

nissing, a total of 12,653. There were 100,000 in the Union forces; percentage of loss, 13. At Manassas, fought Aug. 28-30, 1862, there were 1,747 killed, 8,452 wounded, 4,263 miss ng, a total of 14,462. In the battle were 35,

000; percentage of loss, 42. At Shiloh, fought April 6-7, 1862, there wer 1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded, 2,885 missing, a otal of 13,047. The number in battle was 45,

500; percentage of loss, 29. At Stone's River (Murfreesboro), fought Dec 31, 1862, there were 1,730 killed, 7,802 wounded, 3,717 missing, a total of 13,249. The number in battle was 43,000; percentage of lose, 31. At Petersburg, fought June 15-19, 1864, there

were 1,688 killed, 8,513 wounded, 1,185 missing, total of 11,386. The number in battle was 100,000; percentage of loss, 11.

PROBALLY GOING HOME.

One of Camara's Verpeds Sent Destroyers Leaves Port Said. Special Cabis Desputch to THE BUS.

LONDON, July 2.—A despatch to Lloyds from Port Said says that the Spanish terpede boat destroyer Preserpina, of Admiral Camera's squadron, has gone to sea.

Washington, July 2.-This despatch, dated to-day, has been received at the State Department from Deputy Consul Watts at Cairo, who

Assistant Secretary of State: "Spanish ships Colon and Covadenga entered the Sucz Canal yesterday; rest, with the excep-tion of one repairing, have left harbor, coaling

PIRST MAIL FOR THE ARMY.

150 Pounds of Latters Bellvered to the Boys at the Frent.

turned this morning.

STATE CONVENTION LIKELY TO BE Recein! Cable Desputch to THE SUR. Sounter Doubts if He's Too Old to Han It-BARQUIRI, Thursday, via Kingston, July

several men were reported ill. They were

brought from the camp and put on board

RELIEF FOR THE WOUNDED.

the hospital ship Olivette to-day. .

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

three words to make the final sentence com

The rush of preparations for sending the re-

lief expedition, which began as soon as the

despatch was received at the War Depart-

ment, gave a strong testimonial to the effi-

worked as if their own brothers were among the

wounded on the field of Santiago, and the

morning hours had not passed when it was an-

ounced that the hospital ship would sail to-day

and that Gen. Sternberg himself would go to

Norfolk to see the expedition safely started on

its errand of mercy. The ship will carry a full

supply of the remedies and medicinal applian-

ces employed in the army and about forty sur-

geons, who, with the eighty or more medical offi-

cers already with the Fifth Corps at Santiago, will

probably be able to attend to all the needs of the

suffering soldiers. It is presumed by the Ad-ministration that much distress exists in the

army on account of the terrific heat and that

many prostrations have occurred. These latter

call for special remedies, and it is probable that

the drain on the supply originally carried with

Shafter's corps has been severe and constant.

SOLDIERS' ANXIOUS WIVES.

col. Worth's Pamily at Gevernor's feland-

Lauten the Capter of Gerenimo.

The talk among regular army officers at

Governor's Island and in the Army build-

ing yesterday was, of course, of the fight-

ing at Santiago. But as auxious as the

officers were for news, the anxiety with

them was nowhere near so keen as among

the women at Governor's Island, Some of

these women have husbands who are in com-

mand of troops that are fighting their way

through Santiago's defences. One of the

regiments engaged there is the Thirteenth Reg-

ular Infantry. Companies B, D and F of this

egiment went to the front from Governor's

sland in command of Lieut.-Col. William S.

Worth, who was post commander of the island,

as Second Lieutenant of the Eighth New

he stayed in the army. Just after war was

declared, he was made a Colonel of volunteers,

and now he is in command of the Third Brigade

First Division, consisting of the Ninth, Thirteenth

and Twenty-fourth United States Infantry.

holding the centre of our line. Mrs. Worth is

one of the women anxious for news at Gover

nor's Island.
Gen. Lawten, who commands the right wing

of the army, is well known to many of the army officers stationed here. He is best known

perhaps, to Lieut.-Col. Kimball, the Depot Quar

termaster. When Gen. Miles was ordered to

apture the Indian chief Geronimo, and he

and so far succeeded in his campaign that all he

had to do was send a detachment to take the

Indian from the stronghold where he had been

ocated, he asked Col. Kimball to recommend an

officer of tact and great courage to lead the de-

Col. Kimball recommended Gen. Lawton, who

was then a Captain. The recommenda-tion was made because Col. Kimball

knew that he had never been whipped.

He had seen him treat with them after they had

been defeated. He knew he was a diplomat as

well as a soldier. Lawton was selected

for the work. How he got Geronimo to surrender to Gen. Miles without firing

a shot is a long story, but the interesting part of

it is that Lawton did his work in such a manner

that he received promotion and the personal

thanks of Sheridan, who then commanded the

SAVED THE OLD MINNESOTA.

Fire Nearly Bestrayed the Old Prigate-Am-

munition on Board in Danger.

Boston, July 2.- The old frigate Minnesota,

which has been turned over by the Navy

Department for the use of the Massa-chusetts naval reserve, had a narrow escape

from being blown up to-night during

fire which spread from the dock beside the

ship. The naval reserves fought the fire with

vigor and kept the flames from some 2,500

pounds of fixed ammunition and powder in

cases that were stored in the after part of the

vessel. The flames came within fifteen feet of

The Minnesota is moored at the Atlas stores,

near the Congress street bridge, in South Bos

ton. The warehouse caught fire at midulght and the flames jumped across the intervening space communicating with Minnesots.

The Minnesots deck shelter was considerably charred and her starboard side nearly hurned through

LONG STAL AT MIAMI.

Contracts Given Out Indicate That the Camp

Will Se Mept There.

MIAMI, Fla., July 2 .- With the departure o

Gen. Schwan and staff for Tampa, feeling has

gained ground here that the troops are destined

to remain here for at least a month, and com-

justify the belief.

missary contracts given out to-day appear to

Great difficulty is experienced by the company

Quartermasters to keep food in good condition

magazine before their advance was checked.

army.

Lawton fight Indians, and

Lieut.-Col. Worth went to the front in 1861

ork Infantry, and after the war was over

of the army administration. Officials

Conditions That Will Determine Whether Black Sanil Be Renominated—Abril's Appointment from Several Viewpoints. 2.-Mail Agent Eben Brewer rode to the front, three miles from the Spanish out-Almost everybody in the political line was out posts, last night, and delivered the first of town yesterday except Senator Platt, who armall to our troops on Cuban soil. He carrived from Washington and went to the Oriried 150 pounds of mail matter. He reental Hotel, Coney Island. At the Manhattan Beach Hotel in the evening many Tammany Hall men put up. All the In the next building to the one occupied by talk, of course, was over the appointment hy Mayor Van Wyck of Henry E. Abell of the postal department there is a family of Brooklyn to be a Police Commissioner to sucfive persons, three of whom are ill with a caed William E. Philips. It was ascertained that Mr. Philips got an inkling last Monday disease said to be yellow fever. Our troops afternoon that Mr. Abell was to be appointed to have burned all of the infected buildings the place, and that he personally protested to except the one mentioned. At Siboney Mr. Abell against his accepting the place. Mr.

> cepted it. statement of the last two days—that he did not personally recommend the appointment of Mr. Abell.

He wanted the appointment and had ac-

MIGHTY INTERESTING.

The Tammany Hall men at the Manhattan a Mospital Ship and Party Medical Officers. Beach Hotel said that they were glad that the trouble between the Wigwam and the Republi-cans had been fixed up. In the gathering were WARHINGTON, July 2 .- With great promptcans had been fixed up. In the gathering were Tammany Hall men and McLaughlin Democrats, and all said they were pleased.

The Tammany men said that in their opienion the appointment of Mr. Abell was a hostile movement against Gov. Black. They believed, furthermore, that it was the first indication of an unfriesdly feeling on the part of Senator Platt to Gov. Black. They did not attempt to explain the fact that Superintendent Payn had a hand in the selection of Mr. Abell. They said they were not in the confidence of enator Platt, Mr. Quigg, Mr. Gibbs or Mr. Atterbury. They preferred to await further developments. Senator Platt's attitude toward Gov. Black was defined by him to some of his friends. Senator Platt said, in so many words, that Gov. Black had gathered around him a number of Mugwump voters, but that in doing so he had allensted Republicans who have believed in the party through thick and this. It would be unwise to attempt to quote Senator Platt's language to his friends, but in substance it was to this effect:

"Gov. Black, it may appear, is the strongest Republican to nut up for Governor this fell. ness the Government arranged to-day to send medical relief for the wounded American soldiers in front of Santiago. A ship bearing army surgeons and medical supplies is supposed to be already on its way to Cuba, the War Department having been informed that the steamer Relief would leave New York this afternoon. It was ordered that the ship should stop at Norfolk, Va., where she is expected to arrive tomorrow morning, to make final arrangements for the trip to Santiago. It was planned also that Surgeon-General Sternberg of the army should go to Norfolk to meet the Relief on her arrival there, and to provide for her sailing with abundant supplies for the wounded of Gen. Shafter's army. The full text of the despatch from Gen. Shafter this morning, which caused the hasty prepa-

offect:

"Gov. Black, it may appear, is the strongest Republican to put up for Governor this fall. Whatever personal differences I may have had with Gov. Black will have no weight in the final judgment. If it appears that he is the atrengest Republican to nominate for Governor he will certainly be renominated. If it turns out, after investigation, that it is inexpedient to renominate Gov. Black he certainly will not be renominated. Some people have an idea that Senator Platt is getting a little too old to control a Republican State Cenvention. Well, maybe so and maybe not. We'll see about that when the time comes." rations for sending a hospital ship to Santiago, "I fear I have underestimated casualties, large and thoroughly equipped hospital ship should be sent here at once. Chief Surgeon reports he needs forty more medical officers. Ship should bring launch and boats to transfer SHAFTER," The message seems to have been interrupted in transmission, for it evidently lacks two or

and maybe not. We'll see about that when the time comes."

Every Democrat at the Manhattan Beach Hotel yesterday afternoon said that all appearances of differences between Gov. Black and Senator Platt were merely for political purposes and that there was a perfect understanding between the two men. After a little interrogation the Democrats who made these statements admitted that their statements were based upon experiences with the political leaders of their own party; that Mr. Hill. Mr. Croker, and other Democratic beaders had in times past got up fake fights in the effort to gull the voters.

Senator Platt, his friends said, has been altogether too attiffsecked to engage in such work. Gov. Black's friends said that he would not be a party to any such scheme, and they cooled the remarks which Superintendent of Insurance Payn has passed around the town for a month or more, which are:

"Senator Platt anys that Gov. Black on his

the remarks which Superintendent of Insurance Payn has passed around the town for a month or more, which are:

"Senator Platt asys that Gov. Black, on his visit of two days to him in Washington, did not make mention as to whether he desired to be renominated for Governor or not. Gov. Black will never ask Senator Platt for a renomination. It is not his purpose to speak to Senator Platt on that question at all. Gov. Black disapp oved of certain legislation last winter which, justly or unjustly, associated the name of Mr. Platt with Mr. Croker. He said then, and he says now, that if by disapproving of that legislation he earned Mr. Platts resentment it is his (Gov. Black's) misfortune, and he cannot help it. Ans. furthermore, he would do the same over and over again, for the reason that he loss not believe that the people of the State, Republicans and others, believe in these alleged Platt-Croker bills. Gov. Black does not want any quarrel with Senator Platt or with any other Republican, but he believes public sentlment should be regarded.

TRE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES. Germany's Supposed Attitude in Regard to the Disposition of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 2. - Nothing to confirm the sabled report that Germany, Russia, and France have entered into an alliance to dictate the future of the Philippines has come to this Government, and officials place no reliance in the statement. The State Department had not heard that any overtures on the subject were being made in European capitals, and the opinion is expressed that something would have leaked out if such an important arrangement was on foot. Germany is the only country that so far has apreared to manifest any great interest in the Philippines since Admiral Dewey's victory, Rus sia and France have kept discreetly in the background. In view, bowever, of the unsoheited assurances given this Government by Germany that she held the friendliest sentiments for the United States, the Washington authorities are satisfied that for the present, at least, nothing to indicate a purpose on the part of the German Government will be undertaken. The Administration is not misled, however, into believing that Germany intends to allow the United States to have the entire disposition of the Philippine question without regard to the interests and views of that empire, but it is the general understanding here that Germany's interest in the matter is not of a hostile nature. and only seeks to preserve what she construes

While it cannot be said positively that the dministration has any direct and trustworthy information on the subject, there is, nevertheless, a firm opinion in Washington as to what Germany's position is. That the imperial authorities will not object to the assumption of complete control over the Philippines by the United States a pears to be the understanding among officials of this Government, Nor will the Berlin Ministry, it is understood, oppose the selection and maintenance by this country of a coaling station, if it is not located at Manila. What appears to concern Germany most is an assumption by the United States of the right to dispose of the falands to other nations or to the insurgents, retaining only such territory as the Washington Government may see fit. In that event Germany, it is said, will undoubtedly insist that she shall have a share in the disposition of the Philippines.

As to the question of the United States re taining Manila and a small portion of adjacent territory as a coaling station, it is believed here that Germany will find grounds for protest in he fact that in holding Manila, the port having the bulk of the Philippines trade, and not asuming control over the rest of the Island of Luzon and the group, this country leaves the slands without a settled form of government, thus leaving the way clear for continual disturbances, which might result in interference by the great powers and perhaps bring on a war avolving most of Europe. As most of the Manila trade is controlled by Germans, an ar angement that would leave the United States in possession of the only great shipping point without undertaking to be responsible for the naintenance of order elsewhere, does not, it is said, find favor at Berlin,

THE WINSLOW AT MOBILE. Vessel on Which Engies Was Milled Sent Thor for Repairs.

MOBILE, Ala., July 2 .- The torpedo boa Winslow strived here this morning from Key West for repairs. The Winslow was badly damaged at Cardenas and Eusign Bagley was illed.
Licut. Hernardou, who was injured at the ame time, is is command of the vessel, and saimost well.
The Pawhatan and the Oneida are still here, and the munitur Passaic is expected here toand the monitor Passaio is expected here to-morrow from Port Royal, S. C., for New Orleans,

There was a dearth of bread to-day, and two There was a dearth of bread to day, and two regiments had to fail back on hardtack.

A very heavy rein during the morning did away with the sand nuisance and causal regimental inspection to be "selected until evening. As the camps are cleaned by the troops and the rocky surface of the ground levelled the conditions improve for the soldiers and they find consolution in the knowledge that Mr. Fingler is going to pave the sandy two-mile stretch to the until ground. Ice is luxury at two came a pound, the supply guanting short every day. Elevated Trais Kilis a Man on the Bridge. William Purcell of Brooklys, one of the laborers employed by the Tubular Dispatch Comwas arruck by an elevated train near the Brook-iyn end of the bridge tast night.
One of the pipes fell across the track, and Pur-cell tried to get it out of the way of the train, its segs were crushed. He died at the Brook-iya Hopital.

PLATT AND THE GOVERNOR NEW YOUR'S SPLENDID TROOPS.

Sov. Black's Commissioner Says That They Have Been Well Cared for in Camp. SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 2.-Major Theodore L. Poole, who was appointed by Gov. Black as a special commissioner to visit the New York troops at Tamps, Camp Alger and Camp Thomas and investigate their condition, returned home this afternoon. The trip occupied two weeks. He was accompanied by Gan. How. ard Carroll, who was also a special commissioner. To a SUN reporter who saw him at his home last evening Major Peole said:

"New York State may well be proud of her oldiers. They excel any of the troops now at the front. In the matter of equipment New York's soldiers stand first, Pennsylvania's second, and the Massachusetts troops third. "We could find no evidence to sustain any ef the sensational charges which have found their way into print. I took special pains to find out from the men themselves how they were treated. They haven't one complaint to offer. They are Abell paid no regard to what Mr. Philips said.

well cared for and well fed and are hardening finely. They are disgusted with the reports that have been printed regarding their halfstarved condition. "We first visited Camp Alger and we found

there the Third New York Volunteers, the Sixty-fifth New York and Cavalry Troops A and C. The men have had good care and are in very good health.

care and are in very good health. The day we were there 40 men out of 1,300 were reported sick, and these were suffering from slight allments. There wasn't a case of severe illness in the camp. They have a good supply of well water. The men are happy and anxious to go to the front.

"We then went to Tampa, where the Sixtyninth New York, under Col. Duffy, and the Second New York Volunteers are quartered. The men there were in splendid health. At Chickamauga we found four regiments, the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth and Fourteenth New York, iarrely made up of men from New York city, They are a splendidly equipped lot of men. Their health is excellent. There were no serious allments among them and their condition was all that could be desired.

"As regards food, the soldiers at Camp Aiger and at Chickamauga get fresh beef and fresh bread every day. The rations besides usually consist of potatoses, onions, and occasionally some canned goods. The beef is just as goods see we get in New York State, and at nearly all the camps the men have more than they can eat.

"The officers at these camps have asked me to

at nearly all the camps have asked me to "The officers at these camps have asked me to "The officers at these camps have asked me to tell the public when I went back not to send any provisions. It is a great mistake to send the men delicacies and soft food. Those should go to the hospitals. The men are trying to harden them sand the solves for the work aboad of them, and the army rations are sufficient for their needs. Their days of pie and cake can begin when the war is over. A Buffalo newspaper sent a carload of delicacies to the Sixty-fifth boys at Camp Alger. Within two days after the supplies came the sick list jumped from 40 to 169, one-fifth the total strength of the regiment."

FOOD FOR BLANCO CAPTURED. Schooner and a Stanmer Taken by the Mar-

KEY WEST, July 2.-Two new naval prizes were brought into Key West to-day. They are the little steamer Benito Estenger and the schooper Emanuel Aroul. Both were captured by the Hornet on June 28, off the southern coast of Cuba. The Estenger had just carried supplies to Pando's army, and the schooner was trying to run the blockade with a cargo of provisions for Gen. Blanco.

The steamer belongs to Messrs. Gallego, Messa & Co. of Santiago de Cuba, and has been running between Clenfuegos and Batabano. When she came into port under a prize crew to-day she was recognized by the crew of the captured Spanish steamer Argonauta. She recently landed a cargo for Pando's troops at Manzanille and was returning to Jamaica when captured. On board were two passengers, both Spaniards, bound for Kingston.

The Estengersailed formerly under the Spanish flag. When seized she was flying the British flag, and her Captain asserts that she is a British vessel. She is of 250 tons register. The schooner came last from Kingston Jamaica. Her cargo was intended for Blanco's ermy, and consists of flour, rice, bacon, jerked heef, canned goods and oil. Capt. Miller was in command and there was a Spanish Governmen agent on board as supercargo. She was taken off Cabo Cruz. When overhauled she displayed the flag of the Haytian republic and she halls Both vessels were placed in quarantine by the health authorities when they arrived in port, and no one is allowed to board them, not even the Prize Commissioners, the sanitary regulations being very severe.

KIND WORDS FROM BURSIA.

The Exchange Gasette Approves the Symptoms of Progress in This Country.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. Sr. Petersburg, July 2.-The Exchange Gazette publishes an article advocating a Russo-American alliance. "The Americans ympathize with Russia's civilizing the article says, "and expect to reap benefits therefrom. Russian public opinion approves all the signs that the United States has the ambition to become a great power and abandon the exclusiveness of the Monros doctrine. Her design of annexing Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Antilles has not given the Russians cause to protest."

ST. PAUL TO STAY HERE TEN DAYS Her Machinery Needs Repairing-Bluejacket Steal Away at Night.

The aux liary cruiser St. Paul will probably tay in this port ten days pending repairs to one of the cylinders of her starboard engines and he taking on of coal and provisions. Her blueackets are much dissatisfied because they will not get any shore liberty while here. A party of hem surreptitiously launched a whalebox Friday night and rowed to Coney Island. The out was found beached there in good condition esterday. The men had not returned to the hip last night.

CAUGHT LEAVING HAVANA.

Sonnish Vessel Captured on Thursday Hav ing Seventy Persons on Board.

TAMPA, Fla., July 2 .- A Spanish two-masted bark was captured on Thursday, and is under guard at Mullet Key with sixty or seventy persons aboard, men, women, and children. Some of the children are nude. This ship was caught just as she came out of Havana. Her name is Amaphola and she halls from Treyillo.

sergeant Michael Kelly of the Bighth New York Dies in Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 2.-Three deaths n Camp Thomas were reported to-day. Quar ermaster-Sergeant Michael Kelly of Company C. Eighth New York, died at the division iospital of typhod fever. He had been a member of the company seven years. The remains will be shipped to New York city o-morrow. The entire company will escort the to the train. Corporal J. S. Zane, Company G. West Pennsylvania, died this after soon of typhoid fever. Private Elwood Bills of the Second Wisconsin died of pneumonia

TAX ON EXPRESS MATTER. Tologram from Wa-hington Intimating That the Companies Must Pay.

Boston, July 2.-The protest decided upon by the Merchants' Association of this city against the action of the express companies in requiring shippers to affix the stamps to shipping receipts and bills of lading is upbel i by Washingtoniau-thorities. In reply to a telegram sent asking an opinion on the matter, the following was re-Carrier required to stamp bills of lading.

"N. H. "COTT, Commissioner."
The test case by the New York Merchants Association is awaited with interest.



Suits. with fancy stripes, 65 C.

In all wool twilled flannel, trimmed with rows of white braid, sizes, 4 to 13 98c. 980. 13 to 15 yrs. \$1.15, Worsted Jersey, navy 1.65

Without Skirts; 6 to 13 yrs., \$1,80.

Minnes' Suits with skirs, all wool finnel, trim-med with rows of narrow white braid; sizes, 2.65 13 to 15 yrs., \$8.00,

Mines Black Alpaca Suits with red and ight blue duck collers; sizes, 12 to 16 yrs. 4.75 Larger sizes 52 to 38 bust. \$5,75, With white duck collar only; alma, 32 to 38, 84,75,

Improved Swimming Jackets for 1.75 Wading Brawers, to protect children's dresses from getting wet while playing on the beach, 65%.

Bathing Tights, Caps, Shoes, etc. No matter where your children go this ummer, we have everything that's suitable, from hats to shoes—dress suits and costumes for hotel parlors—"rough and readys" for "be farm—substantial clothes for camping out—bicycle outlits. etc., thus meeting all demands.

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FIRST MANILA EXPEDITION.

Some Concern at the War Department Over the Failure to Arrive on Time.

Washington, July 2 .- Some concern has been manifested at the War Department to-day over the failure of the troop transports of the first Philippine expedition to reach Manila on time. The transports under convoy of the Charleston were due to reach Manila on June 25. The Navy Department has had advices from Admiral Dewey up to June 27, at which time the expedition had not arrived. It is frankly admitted at the War Department that some anxiety is felt about the expedition, but officers say that there is no real alarm, as a margin of two days is very small indeed, and should not cause worry to those who had relatives and friends aboard. Officials of the War and Navy departments told THE SUN reporter that the ressels had not reached Manila up to June 27,

but beyond that they knew nothing.

At the Navy Department the efficials profess to have no concern. It is hinted by them that the expedition had some work to do which might delay its arrival at Manila for a week beyoud the scheduled time. This is supposed to refer to the i structions said to have been given the ommander of the cruiser Charleston to reduce the Spanish fortifications on the island of Guahan, in the Ladrones, in order that the Monterey and the Monadnock might not meet with any interference when they put in there to coal, The expedition is now about seven days over due, counting the time from its anticipated arrival at Manila, and only two or three days overdue, granting that a despatch boat would be sent from Manila as soon as the transports and the Charleston reported to Admiral Dowey. As vessels bound for Hong Kong do not leave Manila every day, the officlais of the War and Navy departments say it may be a week after the transports reach Manila before the news of their arrival is re-

MORE HASTE AT SAN FRANCISCO. Philippine Expedition Preparations Murried by the News from Mauila.

San Francisco, July 2.-The news of the critical situation at Manila has made the officers here more anxious than ever to rush preparations for the fourth expedition to the Philip pines. There is so great a lack of steamers for transports that sailing vessels may be used oth for sending troops and for car plies. At this season sailing ships can make nearly as good time to the Philippines as steam-

The City of Puebla will be ready long before July 15, which is the day on which the next expedition is supposed to leave. The Peru is conling and her carpenter work is being done. It is not likely that the Acapulco will be taken by the Government. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is opposed to the use of the vessel. It contends that it has given so many of its steamers for use as transports that its service is already badly crippled and that should the Acapulce go, its Panama trade would be practically ruined. There is now an immense amount of freight on the pier for Panama, and were the Acapulco saken it is not known how this freight would ever get down to the Central American

ports for which it is destined. Complaint is made that shoddy uniforms have been supplied to the Tennessee regiments. The fact is that Merritt's Quartermaster, Gen. Pope, arranged for the uniforms in a great rush, and it was impossible to get the standard quality of cloth. The contractors are now furnishing a better quality of uniforms to the Tennessee men. There is much clamor here over the employment of Chinese in making uniforms, but there is no provision in the Government contracts in regard to the character of labor employed. All the Government requires is that the naterial shall be good and that the uniforms

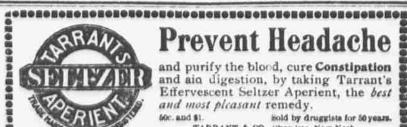
DID THE BARK GO DOWN? An English Steamer Crippled in a Collision off

shall fit.

Cape Sable BOSTON, July 2.-The large British steamer Endsleigh, Capt. Nicholas Thomas, arrived here this afternoon with 3,300 tons of brimstone from Licate, Sicily. She is badly damaged as the result of a collision off Cape Sable with a bark, which is supposed to have sunk with all on board. Capt. Thomas reports that in an impenetrable fog the bark was discovered dead ahead. The steamer's belm was immediately thrown hard to starboard, in the effort to clear the bark, but the bark crushed heal on under full sail into the steamer.

The Endsleigh's bows were smashed to below the water line, and the fore compartment filled rapidly. Had she been struck three feet further aft the collision bulkhead would have been carried away and nothing could have saved the ship and her crew of twenty-three men. iron bows of the steamship were smashed in as if they were of pasteboard. The beams to star board were crushed over to the port side, and the damage extended for fifteen feet aft. The Endaleigh lay to for three hours or until daylight, when the fog lifted. Nothing could be

seen of the bark. Capt. Thomas says the damage to his ship is about \$15,000, but a survey will be necessary to determine its full extent.



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d \$1. Sold by druggists for 50 years.
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